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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1910.

## Power of the President.

It has been mainly in derision and with the keen sense of the American for a joke that, throughout the newspapers of this country, there has appeared from time to time since Mr. Roosevelt's return from Africa references to his desire to make the office of Chief Executive something akin to the job of constitutional monarch, or, as Job E. Hedges calls it, "the king business." If Mr. Roosevelt could be induced to talk upon such a subject—and recently he has not sought shy of many subjects that have promised publicity—he would probably repudiate any such sentiments and call the man who charged him with holding them some "short and ugly" name. And yet, while the idea is preposterous in itself, there is nothing preposterous in the idea of Mr. Roosevelt holding it.

One of the subscribers to the Indianapolis News has paid particular attention to this phase of Mr. Roosevelt's political faith, and he marks that as contributing editor, who himself has declared that he attends all the consultations of its editors and knows and approves all that goes into the Outlook, he must be held responsible for the utterances of that journal in the matter of the king business. In the issue of the Outlook on May 4, 1910, an editorial dealing with the powers of the President of the United States declared:

"He has the executive powers of a constitutional king, except as they are limited by the express terms or necessary implications of the Constitution itself. We are to look to history to find what his powers are, we are to look to the Constitution to find what powers are denied him."

So that, according to this doctrine, the President may do whatever he pleases with the sovereign States or with the people, unless what he proposes to do is expressly denied him by the Constitution. Even the King of England has no such power as that.

In the issue of the Outlook of June 2, 1910, the editor strives hard to prove the thesis that the President has the power to do whatever is needed—or what he thinks is needed—for the public welfare, without waiting for legislation by Congress, and the Outlook holds that such "power is not perilous to the liberties of the people or the stability of the republic."

Again, in August the Outlook declares that by vesting the executive power in the President—

"It is clear that the convention meant, and the Constitution means, that in the President are vested those powers which in England at that time were vested in the English chief executive, namely, King George III."

These articles may or may not be the direct writing of Mr. Roosevelt, but it is plain that they meet his approval and sanction and have his support. It is clear to any one that such utterances as these, such thoughts as these, are the stepping stones along which the African hunter's mind has traveled from pure democracy along the road to the doctrine of New Nationalism, and, considered by the light of this doctrine, the not-to-be-forgotten Osawatimile speech takes on a new significance, a deeper meaning.

Fortunately for the country, education is pretty universal. Most of our people can read and think—and think right. Not yet are the American people, as individuals, ready to trust their fate into the hands of any one man; not yet are the States that go to make up this republic willing to abdicate their sovereignty or to look to the Federal administration for their laws or their right to live.

New Nationalism, fairly interpreted—even as interpreted in the Outlook by Mr. Roosevelt himself—suggests a good deal more than "the application of old moralities to new conditions." It is the antithesis of progressive Republicanism or real Democracy.

There is one thing to be said for South Dakota's seven-foot ballot. It renders ballot-box stuffing next to impossible.

The Northern Central has just renewed its agreement with the Pennsylvania for the short term of 369 years. They could not make the time limit longer, as no law recognizes anything beyond 1,000 years. What puzzles us is not the lease nor its duration, though the Central promptly enlarged its stock by \$10,000,000, but what kind of locomotion may be in use when that time arrives.

According to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, it is not a violation of the constitutional rights of a defendant in a murder trial if jurymen are allowed to go to their homes or to read the daily papers while the trial is in progress. This disposes of the antiquated notion that to be a competent jurymen a man must not read the papers or have a opinion of his own.

More than a year ago, in a speech at Philadelphia, President Taft made the remark that "defeat at times would not

hurt." Perhaps he may think so Tuesday night in case the expected happens. Or will it be unexpected?

## Army and Navy Chaplains.

A woefully neglected branch of the navy—and the same observation holds good in regard to the army—is the corps of chaplains. There is more or less of a prejudice against clergymen in the military-naval establishment.

One view which can be appreciated is that the religious worker has no place among those engaged in such desperate strife as is involved in modern warfare. On the other hand, the chaplain is much more, if he is good for anything at all, than a preacher. His duties, if he performs them faithfully, are not confined to the delivery of a Sunday sermon and the conduct of a week-day prayer meeting. If he is a good chaplain, with an understanding of his power for influencing enlisted men, especially, he finds much to do not set down in regulations and not prescribed in any book of the church.

The difficulty has been in getting clergymen of this type, those who are not glad to get into the military-naval service for the sake of the steady income, the uniform they may wear, and the title they may adopt. The ideal chaplain is of much value at an army post and on board a war ship.

In recent years the scandalous political influences in the appointment of chaplains have been ignored, and the recommendation of the church authorities has controlled the selection of chaplains. There has been, too, an examination to determine individual fitness; so that the undesirable ones who formerly sought the army and navy as a refuge find no opportunity to palm themselves off as chaplains.

If there are to be chaplains, the question may very well present itself why there should not be enough in that corps of both the army and navy to meet the situation at garrisons and on shipboard in a way which is adequate to the needs and beneficial in its result. It is worth remarking, in this connection, that during the recent European cruise of the midshipmen from the Naval Academy the three battle ships constituting the practice squadron possessed only one chaplain. During most of the trip, at least, two vessels were without the services of a chaplain. If chaplains are of use, and there seems to be no doubt of the usefulness of the competent chaplain, they would assuredly appear to find a field worthy of their labors on board a ship the personnel of which is made up of youths who are under training for careers as commissioned officers of the navy. They might very well be withdrawn from other vessels or from shore duty in order to meet this peculiar condition.

It is to be appreciated that interest in chaplains may easily go to the extreme of partiality, such as carrying out the idea which has been expressed by some chaplains that their corps be superintended by a "chaplain-general" of exalted rank and that a chaplain be added to such a highly technical body as the General Staff of the War Department, or to the extreme of folly of accepting the idea to compel all officers and enlisted men to attend divine service, as has been urged by some zealous chaplains. There ought to be enough chaplains to do the useful work which the conscientious minister or priest in the corps finds no difficulty in discerning. And there ought to be the greatest care in the selection of the chaplains of the army and navy.

The Chicago Tribune is quite wrong. The German equivalent for Ananias Club is not "Raus mit ihm," at least not until after November 8.

## Truth About the Persian Crisis.

The telegram sent by the Mussulmans of Persia at their meeting in Constantinople to the Kaiser has occupied the international press for a week, but after a careful perusal of the many comments, we fail to find a logical, convincing explanation of cause and possible effect. Let us try to dissect both dispassionately, without falling into the error of our metropolitan colleagues of "annexing," "dividing," "partitioning," and even "crossing off the map" of that unfortunate country, torn by civil strife no less than by a determined fight for liberty and a constitution.

The telegram simply asked the Kaiser to help the persecuted masses, "which in all their necessities have found a powerful protector in him, and who now, after a despairing struggle for freedom for the past five years, see themselves confronted with British threats of an invasion." The dispatch further reminds the Kaiser of the words which he uttered at the tomb of Saladin, words which made the hearts of 350,000,000 Mohammedans beat high.

We are prepared to say that the Berlin foreign office, while pleased at every evidence of the growth of German influence in the Mohammedan world, is not much gratified over this particular telegram, which is the result of another of the Kaiser's bombastic talks. He, so to say, once more has "put his imperial foot in it."

To dispose first of the "threatened British invasion," let it be understood that British trade with and through Persia is very extensive, and Downing street has received bitter complaints about the insecurity of the trade routes. But continued anarchy alone would make inevitable direct action on the part of the protecting powers.

Any one who has studied the systematic aggrandizement of Russia cannot fail to see in her present semi-occupation of Persia a further step in the vast program laid down by Peter the Great. Where is Poland? Where are the Crimean states? Where is the former powerful Sweden (after Pultava)? And up to recently has not the far Eastern plan been followed faithfully until checked by Japan?

True, Russia quietly has submitted to the present status in the Balkan lands, but she dominates Bulgaria, and that is a great deal, as from the water side she controls also the mouth of the Danube. Finding her way barred persistently at the Bosphorus through British vigilance in the Levant, Russia for some years has determinedly turned to Persia, for she must have an outlet in the south.

An independent Persia is essential to the existence of the Ottoman empire. A strong Persia also is necessary to the existence of Afghanistan, which, by its Himalayan chain, safeguards the entrance to India. Any encroachment must alarm Turkey.

We reject the theory that Wilhelm has instigated the demonstration at Constantinople and the message, in order to be given a chance to get square with Russia for her entente with France and England; but that is not logical. German policy neither is nor ever was underhanded. Germany is not looking for trouble. All she is after is commercial aggrandizement anywhere; otherwise that famous Sir Ernest Cassel loan, which so badly miffed France, would have been furnished by Berlin bankers at a single sign from the Kaiser. For Turkey, in view of possible Russian action, must keep her army at a state of perfect efficiency. Hence the loan.

England is the greatest Moslem power in the world. The adherents of Mohammed by far outnumber the Christians. Too often England forgets this, and in her dealings with Moslem powers tries to pose as a Christian nation. Not so Germany. England has occupied Egypt; France, Algiers and Tunis; Russia, the Khanates of the Crimea—all causes for distrust. Germany never has occupied a Moslem country, but, on the contrary, has intervened in behalf of Moslem lands. This may be because enough why Turkey and Persia should appeal to Kaiser Wilhelm, the "friend of the Moslem." But what is the matter with having a little backbone? Have the regent and his grand vizier forgotten Cyrus, Xerxes, and the glorious history of their land, which up to this day is held up as a pattern to growing generations in the schools of all nations? Let Persia wash its own soiled linen. Let Persia try to keep out the wolves, especially the self-invited bear. Let Persia beware of the fate of unfortunate Poland, which, to ally in a eternal strife, called in the wolves, and was devoured. And last, but not least, let Persia keep in mind the warning of the ancient Syrians, uttered when too late: "Timeo Danaos, if dona recitent!"

We do hope that the Democrats will improve the opportunities that are going to be given to them to-morrow.

There is no fine weather like the English weather when it is fine, says Sarah Bernhardt. Holy Neptune, is it ever fine?

The soldiers of Portugal are demanding their pay and threaten disorder. A republic cannot run without funds any better than a monarchy.

It may, in future, be one of the curiosities of history that the uprising in Mindanao caused less disturbance than the insurgency in Ohio.

The Houston Post suggests that the party machine be chicken pie. If the Post means the same party that we do, it ought to be crow pie.

It is safe to guess that that Chicago woman who declared that men are useless creatures never called on a husband to "button her up the back."

Mr. Carnegie should erect a statue in his peace palace at The Hague to the memory of the late Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross Society.

An Indianapolis councilman is about to introduce an ordinance to suppress "giggling, gushing, garrulous girls" in theaters. Our hearts go out in pity to the man. It is deliberate suicide.

After all, the issue is between the few who clamor for privileges and favors and the many who ask nothing but the right to enjoy the proceeds of their own toil under laws which guarantee equality.

Buenos Ayres has more than 14,000 shade trees, eight parks, the Plaza del Congreso, a mammoth breathing space in the very heart of the city, and a botanic garden, but it has not a single skyscraper. Talk about a City Beautiful!

Steady Reader: Initiative is a method of popular lawmaking by which voters initiate legislation without the intervention of a legislature. Referendum is the submission of a measure already passed by a legislature to the vote of the people.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A NOVEMBER PASTEL.

The leaves are withered on the vine,  
The clouds hang low;  
We see upon a blasted pine  
A lonely crow.

The furtive fox is shy and thin,  
The skies are drab;  
The plowman hustles homeward in  
A taxicab.

The startled birds in noisy gangs  
Now Northward whiz,  
And I begin to feel the pangs  
Of rheumatism.

The Way They Answer.

"And what does the candidate say to the charges of graft?"

"Says that the American flag is the grandest emblem on earth."

Makes Perfect Nuisances.

"Practice makes perfect."

"Ah, cripe!" There's nothing in those copy book maxims. My brother is practicing on the trombone and he gets worse all the time."

A Terrible Task.

"My wife is simply worn to a frazzle."

"Social activities?"

"No; she has been trying on new hats for three weeks now, working eight hours each day."

Not Creamery.

I notice at a burlesque show,  
To be quite frank,  
That oftentimes the oleo  
Is pretty rank.

All in the Office.

"Has your bookkeeper got his heart in the office work?"

"Well, yes. He's in love with the stenographer."

Studying War.

"I see there's a draymen's war in New York."

"What about it?"

"Several European powers have sent over military attaches to make observations."

When Women Vote.

"The women have tricked us. Not a husband will go to the polls."

"Why not?"

"They have located the voting booth in a millinery establishment."

Explained.

When airplanes run to earth  
Instead of soaring high;  
When seas designed for birth  
Cause tides of sorrow daily;  
We are wont to say that each mischance  
Is surely ignorance.

## POLITICAL COMMENT.

President and Constitution.

From the North American Review.  
If we foster this tendency of making the President the dominant figure in the government of practically uniting in him those functions of government then with the significant feature of our Constitution overridden, with the bulwarks erected for its protection dismantled, the entire form of our government is revolutionized. In the apparent willingness on the part of the people that this occur, lies the gravest cause for apprehension.

They applaud the exercise of the veto power; they shriek with glee when the "big stick" is wielded on the heads of those whom they regard as their misrepresentatives; they hail as their champion the President, who urges their views for the time being against the slow, hesitating, resisting body charged with the responsibility of lawmaking. If our Presidents, one after the other, shall, in order to win popular approval, resort to practices that will satisfy clamor, if they use the tremendous prestige of their office to encourage the acceptance of their views, the President will be belittled and degraded before their constituents, will it not follow, that it will sink into a condition of helpless subservience?

Would Embarrass Mr. Taft.  
From the New York Mail.  
It is not surprising that those Republicans who started out to support the Tammany ticket this year to thwart Roosevelt in 1912 now realize that the most certain result of their course would be to embarrass President Taft for the rest of his term and probably defeat his re-election.

The skill "king business" is rapidly going out of business as a factor in the campaign, and the real issue—a Tammany triumph—is coming properly before the people. A Tammany triumph means more Tammany Congressmen to oppose Republican policies. A Tammany triumph means control of every State office, with its power used most desperately to defeat a Republican President in 1916.

In Favor of N. B. Scott.  
From the Wheeling Intelligencer.  
Republicans who believe in the continuance of Republican policy in national legislation must not forget that the legislature to be elected in West Virginia will elect a United States Senator. In a warmly contested primary, N. B. Scott secured a large majority of Republican votes. Mr. Dix accepts the support of the legislature will elect N. B. Scott to the United States Senate. A vote for Republican legislative candidates will be a vote to return to the United States Senate a Republican leader who has stood faithfully by the industries of West Virginia, who has been for nearly half a century a loyal and consistent Republican, and who has achieved a place in the United States history of the highest importance and value to the State.

Strange Bedfellows.  
From the New York Globe.  
The Times, which is opposed to destructive radicalism and to all economic proposals that are likely to disturb the tranquility of the existing order, is urging the election of Henry George, Jr., to Congress. If Mr. George's sympathetic co-laborer, Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, would come forward for a few speeches the Times would present him as an apostle of stability.

The World, which is opposed to Wall street and all its works, is urging the election to Congress of Jefferson Levy, of no small repute in the street as an expert manipulator. We can imagine how diligently Mr. Levy will labor, if he reaches Washington, to put the stock exchange out of business.

Particular Kind of Hypocrisy.  
From the Baltimore Evening Sun.  
In New York certain virtuous Democrats are pretending to be horrified at the spectacle of Mr. Roosevelt joining hands with Mr. Hearst in the fight on Candidate Dix. And equally virtuous Republicans profess to be similarly amazed because Mr. Dix accepts the support of Tammany's head. Every candidate in any campaign will welcome the vote of any man who is inclined to support him, and who has a right to vote. The men who are hypocrites in this connection are those who have been overjoyed had the Tammany chief thrown his support their way and those who are amazed at Roosevelt having turned somersaults of delight had Hearst declared for their ticket.

Senator Crane's Advice.  
From the Springfield (Mass.) Union.  
Senator Crane says that Gov. Draper has discharged the duties of chief executive of this Commonwealth with "unflinching fidelity and marked ability," and that his election will continue in office "a tried and true executive." As usual, Senator Crane presents in a few words a most effective argument for the reelection of the governor, and the Republicans of Massachusetts should ponder what he says, and act in accordance with his advice. Why, indeed, should the State change the business ability and experience of Gov. Draper, his fidelity and courage, for any quality that Mr. Foss could bring to the office?

A Sublevel of Cowardice.  
From the Chicago Evening Post.  
Those Congressional candidates who entered the present campaign without telling their constituents frankly where they stood on the Cannon question seemed to us to have reached the depths of political cowardice. As usual, we must say that George E. Foss reaches a lower level still in disowning Speaker Cannon at the eleventh hour, after the old man has lost his battle and when a disavowal of him means nothing real, one way or the other. Such an action is shabby, picaresque, pitiful. "Uncle Joe" himself, whatever his faults, would never have done so cowardly a thing.

Justice Hughes May Smile.  
From the Brooklyn Eagle.  
Justice Charles E. Hughes, now on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, must smile, nowadays, if it is permitted to him to think back on the recent past. He cannot but remember that when he needed Mr. Roosevelt's aid to bring the Republican legislature into line, he did not get it. Now that the Hughes tradition is needed to swing Republicans into line for Mr. Stimson, Mr. Roosevelt, with tradition with ferocity and Mr. Stimson declares himself to be the candidate of all the Hughes issues.

Election Claims.  
From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
Of all pre-election prophets, the least qualified are usually the candidates, who travel over the State and meet such crowds as convince each one that the people are enthusiastically for him. He has not seen the crowds that greet the other candidates.

Deficient.  
Colonel-Sorry, but you will never make a good officer.

Lieutenant-Why, sir?

Colonel-Why? You cannot even speak the word of command unintelligently.

Safety in Speed.  
From the Houston Post.  
"Moissens says that the faster an aeroplane flies the safer it is."

"That was just what I thought about myself when I asked your father for your hand last night."

Why, of Course.  
Stranger, after examination—Well, doctor, what do you think? Have I the gout?

Specialist—What is your income?

Specialist—Two thousand a year.

Specialist—No, only a sure foot.

Three of a Kind.  
From the Kansas City Star.  
Ralph Johnstone, the Kansas City aviator, who went up 9,714 feet in a Wright aeroplane, is entitled to take rank with Ellen Beach Yaw's top note and the high price of bacon.

Chamberlain is Eager to Lead.

There may be a surprise in store for the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons when the short fall session convenes. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who has labored but recovered from his recent severe illness, is understood, is determined to take his seat at Westminster. No longer can there be any doubt that Mr. Chamberlain has resumed the leadership of the tariff reform movement in England. If the full list of Mr. Chamberlain's visitors during the recess of Parliament were published, the political world would have striking evidence of the small extent to which party differences are allowed to interfere with personal friendships. He is fully determined to participate in the tariff debates, and those who know his implacable resolution scarcely will have to be reminded that only the obstacle of absolute physical incapacity prevents the realization of his indomitable purpose.

But apart from the disabilities imposed upon him by his prolonged illness, there is the significant fact that Mr. Chamberlain is beyond the threescore years and that, had he retained, undiminished, his natural vigor up to now, the time for its abating would be near at hand. Hence, no matter how keen the determination of so mighty a political gladiator to return again to the political arena, which he has for so long a period been so conspicuous a figure, there are grave grounds for questioning whether it is possible in the nature of things.

The career of William Pitt, it may be said, he had an even more formidable foe in Mr. Chamberlain, who is credited with observing some personal resemblance between himself and that great parliamentarian of a former day and generation. If the tragic disappearance of Pitt from Parliament should be matched by dramatic denouement to his own political career, even that may not be out of keeping with the dreams of a statesman who frankly has confessed great ambitions. At any rate, it may be taken for granted that the tariff reform leader will play no small or inactive part in the approaching struggle.

M. Lepine, the famous chief of police of Paris has gone to London to study civic methods. The late King Edward had no warmer friendship in all France than he had for the prefect, who, it is believed, has saved more sovereigns and presidents from assassination than any other man living.

M. Lepine is a wiry little man of sixty. Before he went to the prefecture he fought against the Germans in 1870 and was decorated for bravery. Later he practiced law at Lyons. During the stormy days of the Boulanger unrest and the Dreyfus affair he seemed to be everywhere at once, restraining, threatening, crushing, always with a word or two, and with very little if any display of force.

At the time of the great Paris strike of 1905 M. Lepine came the name of "champion riot killer." Such was his popularity that in a matter of hours he made his appearance when the mob became amenable. He controls an army of 12,000 police, 6,000 Republican Guards, and 1,800 firemen.

Paris believes that the authority exercised by the London policemen truly is enormous, and that their discipline is far ahead of that of the New York force. On the other hand, he believes that the policemen of Paris are better than those of any other capital, and can get to a fight quicker than any others.

The telling work accomplished by this one disciplinarian at the recent strike of the railroad men at Paris is well known from the daily accounts, also how quickly that strike, which came near to becoming a national calamity, was broken.

Talking of strikes, France had no need to borrow the word from the English language, as Germany did. Her own word, "greve," is simple enough, and even has more history packed away in it than "boycott." Originally "greve" meant a beach or strand. It gave its name to the well-known Place de Greve, in Paris, and to the street of Greve, no longer washes the edge of that open space as it did in the days when the place was named, and though the name has been changed to Place de l'Hotel de Ville, its memory survives for the etymologist. It is not surprising that the modern word adopted to express a labor strike.

The Place de Greve was the favorite place of assembly for workmen out of work, even on holidays, and so "greve" gradually came to mean a strike.

Although no official programme has been issued or formal notification received of the intention of the King and Queen to take part in the coronation of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon next July, it is understood the royal pair will be to attend personally what will be a brilliant and memorable state function. The Queen particularly has manifested a great desire to witness her son's investiture, and the King wishes to accede to the pressing request of the authorities that he should open formally the new North Wales University College buildings at Bangor, whose foundation stone two years ago was laid by his father. The opening of these college buildings, therefore, will, it is believed, take place the day following the prince's investiture, and instead of only one day, two, and possibly three days may be devoted to great public functions and festivities in Carnarvon and its vicinity.

A question that has greatly exercised Welsh nonconformists in the nature of the religious service connected with the prince's investiture. The population of Wales being overwhelmingly nonconformist, strong objections to a purely Anglican service have been freely expressed. This difficulty is to be surmounted by a new departure. The Bishop of St. Asaph, as senior Welsh prelate, is to take the leading part, but the service is to be so arranged that representative ministers of nonconformist denominations also shall take a prominent part therein.

This year's lord mayor's show is well up to the standard of previous years. The principal feature of the great procession is a Shakespearean representation, illustrative of several historic events associated with the city of London. About 100 mounted characters with their foot attendants are taking part.

A number of familiar features of past processions are retained. There is a representative gathering of territorial lords, about 500 in number, comprising attachments from every unit in the city. A contingent of 200 Boy Scouts of every grade are included. This feature is in charge of Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

The old city companies are represented as in former years. Among them are the Company of Patten Makers, who take part once every three years in accordance with the terms of what is known as "Scrimshaw's bequest." A novelty is the participation of a number of private firemen in the procession who are employed by city business houses.

FLANER.  
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